IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

GERARDO THOMAS GARZA,

Plaintiff,

V.

STEVEN TURLEY et al.,

Defendants.

ORDER TO AMEND DEFICIENT COMPLAINT, & MEMORANDUM DECISION

Case No. 2:13-CV-64 TC

District Judge Tena Campbell

Plaintiff, Gerardo Thomas Garza, a prisoner at Utah State Prison, filed this *pro se* civil rights suit.¹ Reviewing the Complaint under 28 U.S.C.S. § 1915A, the Court has determined that Plaintiff's Complaint is deficient as described below.

Deficiencies in Complaint

Complaint:

- (a) inappropriately suggests civil-rights violations against Defendants Turley and Haddon on a respondeat-superior theory.
- (b) provides no affirmative link between violation of Plaintiff's civil rights and Defendants Brimhall and Gordon.
- (c) is inappropriately amended by a document filed on March 11, 2013.
- (d) appears to be filed past the applicable statute of limitation (see below).
- (e) invalidly alleges civil-rights breaches based on denied grievances.
- (f) alleges a conspiracy claim that is too vague.

¹See 42 U.S.C.S. § 1983 (2013).

- (g) asserts taunting-and-teasing claims that appear to violate 42 U.S.C.S. § 1997e(e) (2013), which reads, "No Federal civil action may be brought by a prisoner . . . for mental or emotional injury suffered while in custody without a prior showing of a physical injury or the commission of a sexual act."
- (h) has claims apparently regarding current confinement; however, the complaint was apparently not drafted with the help of contract attorneys.

Instructions to Plaintiff

Under Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure a complaint must contain "(1) a short and plain statement of the grounds upon which the court's jurisdiction depends, . . . (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, and (3) a demand for judgment for the relief the pleader seeks." Rule 8(a)'s requirements are meant to guarantee "that defendants enjoy fair notice of what the claims against them are and the grounds upon which they rest."

Pro se litigants are not excused from compliance with the minimal pleading requirements of Rule 8. "This is so because a pro se plaintiff requires no special legal training to recount the facts surrounding his alleged injury, and he must provide such facts if the court is to determine whether he makes out a

²Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a).

³TV Commnc'ns Network, Inc. v. ESPN, Inc., 767 F. Supp. 1062, 1069 (D. Colo. 1991), aff'd, 964 F.2d 1022 (10th Cir. 1992).

claim on which relief can be granted."⁴ Moreover, "it is not the proper function of the Court to assume the role of advocate for a pro se litigant."⁵ Thus, the Court cannot "supply additional facts, [or] construct a legal theory for plaintiff that assumes facts that have not been pleaded."⁶

Plaintiff should consider these points when refiling his complaint. First, the revised complaint must stand entirely on its own and shall not refer to, or incorporate by reference, any portion of the original complaint or supplement. Second, the complaint must clearly state what each individual defendant did to violate Plaintiff's civil rights. To state a claim, a complaint must 'make clear exactly who is alleged to have done what to whom. Third, Plaintiff cannot name someone as a defendant based solely on his or her supervisory position.

⁴Hall v. Bellmon, 935 F.2d 1106, 1009 (10th Cir. 1991).

 $^{^{5}}Id$, at 1110.

⁶Dunn v. White, 880 F.2d 1188, 1197 (10th Cir. 1989).

 $^{^{7}}See\ Murray\ v.\ Archambo,\ 132\ F.3d\ 609,\ 612\ (10th\ Cir.\ 1998)$ (stating amended complaint supercedes original).

 $^{^8}$ See Bennett v. Passic, 545 F.2d 1260, 1262-63 (10th Cir. 1976) (stating personal participation of each named defendant is essential allegation in civil rights action).

 $^{^9}Stone\ v.\ Albert$, No. 08-2222, slip op. at 4 (10th Cir. July 20, 2009) (unpublished) (emphasis in original) (quoting *Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 519 F.3d 1242, 1250 (10th Cir. 2008)).

 $^{^{10}}$ See Mitchell v. Maynard, 80 F.3d 1433, 1441 (10th Cir. 1996) (stating supervisory status alone is insufficient to support liability under § 1983).

And, fourth, Plaintiff is warned that litigants who have had three in forma pauperis cases dismissed as frivolous or meritless will be restricted from filing future lawsuits without prepaying fees.

As to Plaintiff's conspiracy claim, he "must specifically plead 'facts tending to show agreement and concerted action.'"

Beedle v. Wilson, 422 F.3d 1059, 1073 (10th Cir. 2005) (quoting Sooner Prods. Co. v. McBride, 708 F.2d 510, 512 (10th Cir. 1983)). Plaintiff has not met this responsibility in his current complaint; his vague assertions that multiple people lied to cover up the assault, and, therefore, a conspiracy must be involved, are not enough. He must assert more detail to pursue this claim further.

Finally, "Utah's four-year residual statute of limitations
. . . governs suits brought under section 1983."

Plaintiff's

claims accrued when "'facts that would support a cause of action

are or should be apparent.'"

The assault underlying these

claims appears to have occurred more than four years before this

case was filed.

¹¹Fratus v. DeLand, 49 F.3d 673, 675 (10th Cir. 1995).

 $^{^{12}}Id.$ at 675 (citation omitted).

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- (1) Plaintiff shall have thirty days from the date of this order to cure the deficiencies noted above.
- (2) the Clerk's Office shall mail Plaintiff a copy of the Pro Se Litigant Guide.
- (3) if Plaintiff fails to timely cure the above deficiencies according to the instructions here this action will be dismissed without further notice.

DATED this 12th day of June, 2013.

BY THE COURT:

JUDGE TENA CAMPBELL

United States District Court